

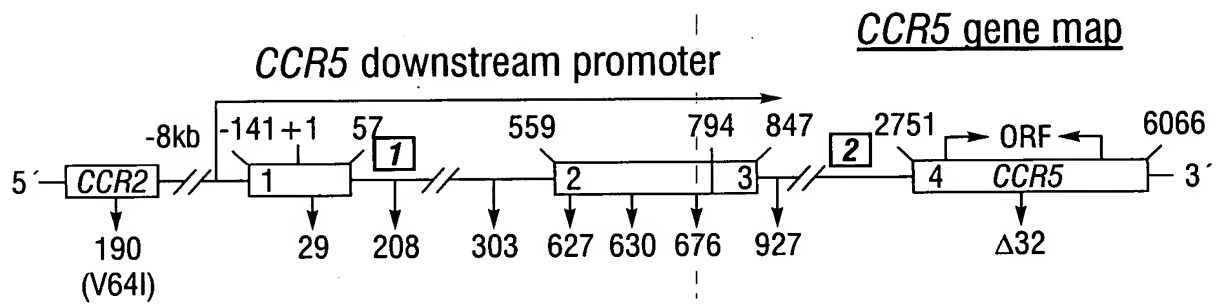
$\frac{1}{4}$ 

FIG. 1A

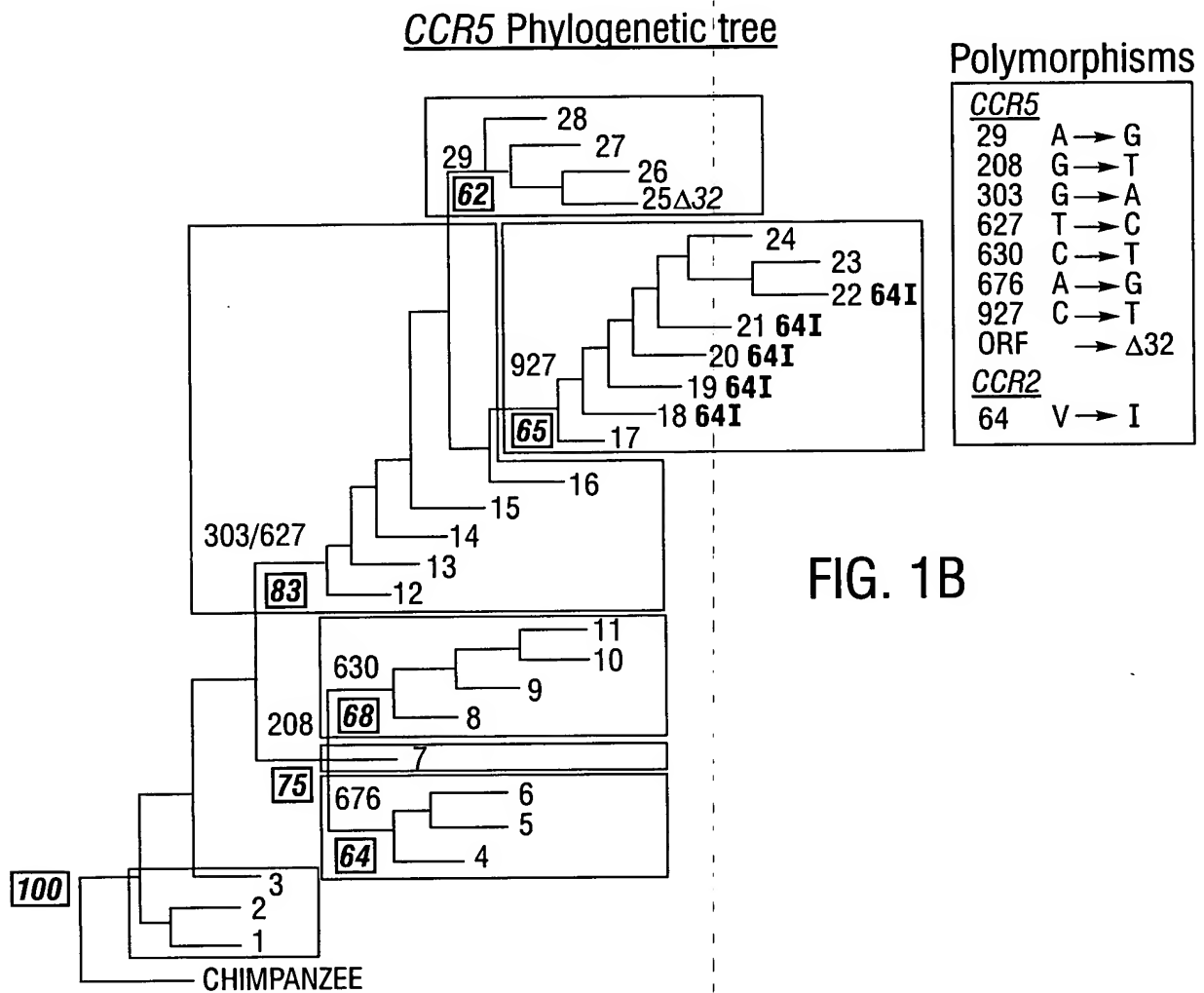
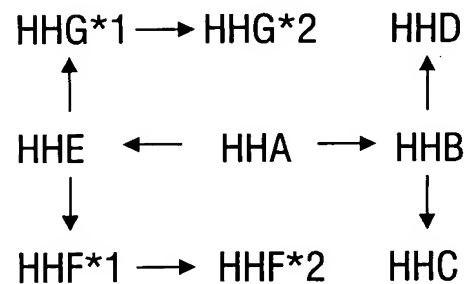


FIG. 1B

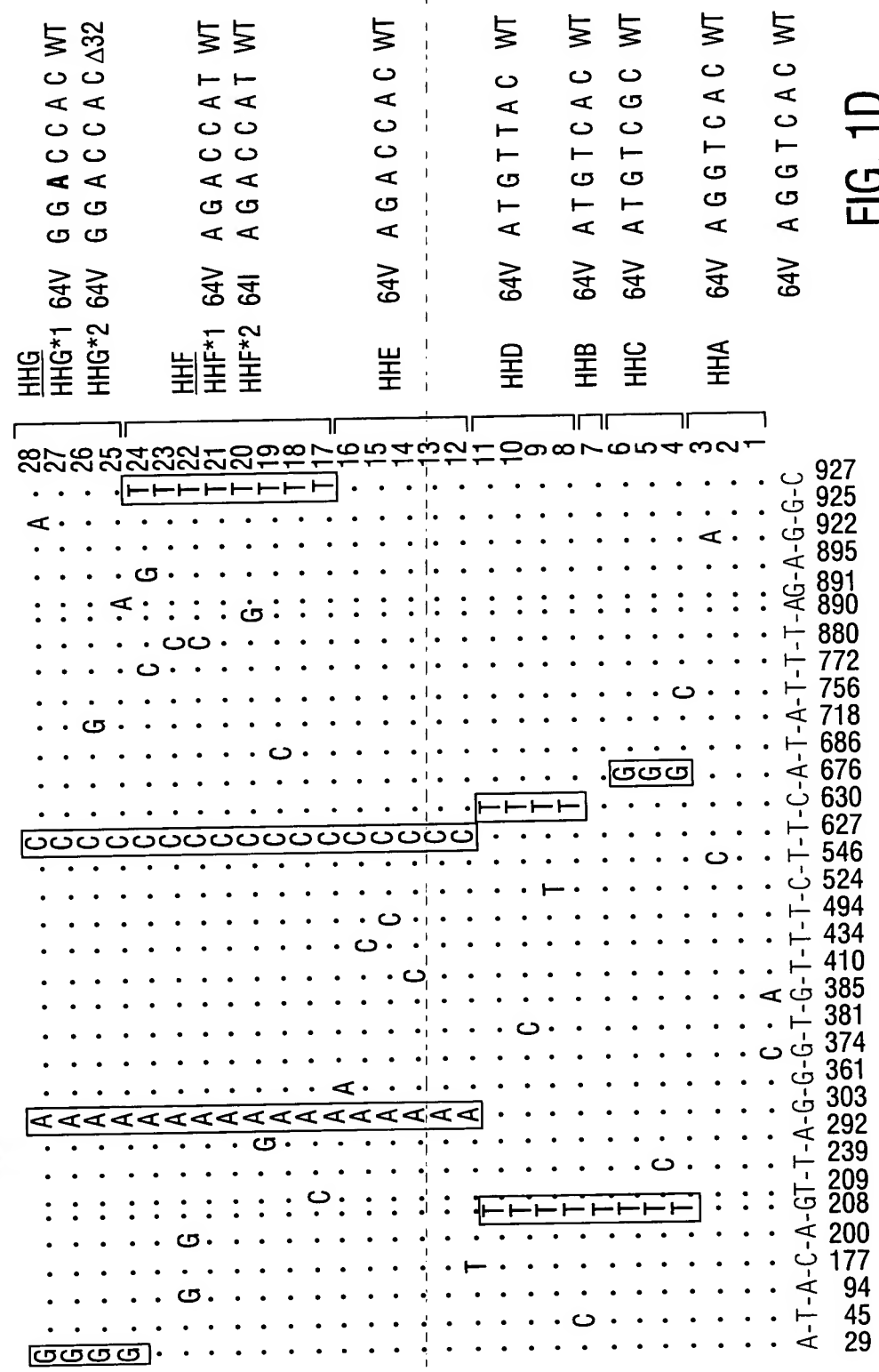


CCR5 human
haplogroups (HH)

CCR2 ORF
29 208 303 627 630 676 927

FIG. 1C

Unique CCR5 haplotypes



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Haplotype pairs in Caucasians

$$\frac{HHC}{HHG*2} > \frac{HHC}{HHE} > \frac{\text{non - HHC}}{HHG*2} \quad \frac{HHE}{HHE}$$

HIV-1 disease association

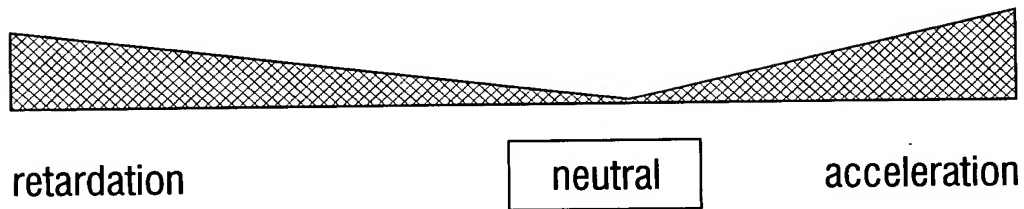


FIG. 2

Haplotype pairs in African Americans

$$\frac{HHA}{HHF*2} > \frac{\text{non - HHA}}{HHF*2} > \frac{HHA}{\text{non - HHF*2}} \quad \frac{HHC}{HHF*1} < \frac{HHC}{HHE} \sim \frac{HHC}{HHC} < \frac{HHC}{HHD}$$

HIV-1 disease association

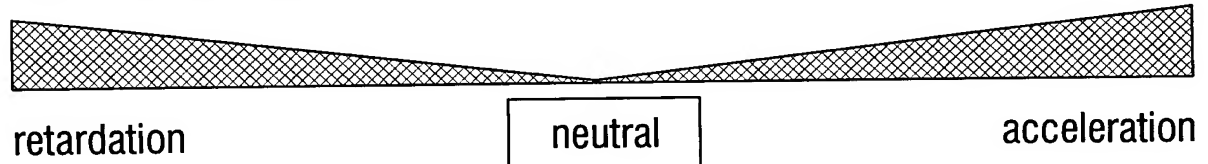


FIG. 3

CCR5 haplotype pairs that influence mother-to-child HIV transmission

CCR5 haplotype pairs

$$\frac{HHC}{HHG*2} > \frac{HHC}{HHC}$$

$$\frac{HHC}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHG*2}$$

Transmission

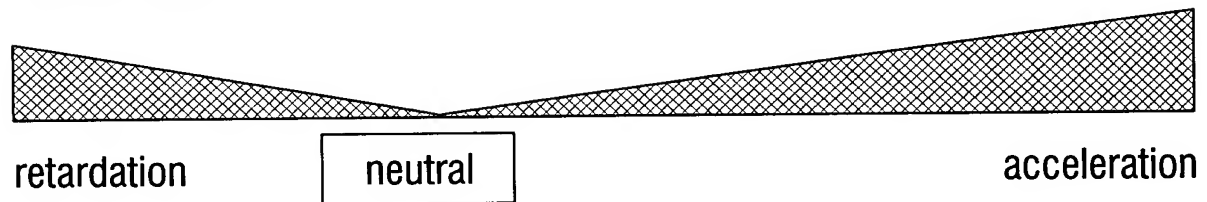


FIG. 4A

CCR5 haplotype pairs that influence disease progression

CCR5 haplotype pairs

$$\frac{HHC}{HHF*2} > \frac{HHE}{HHF*2}$$

$$\frac{X}{HHE} > \frac{HHC}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHE} > \frac{HHE}{HHG*2}$$

Disease progression

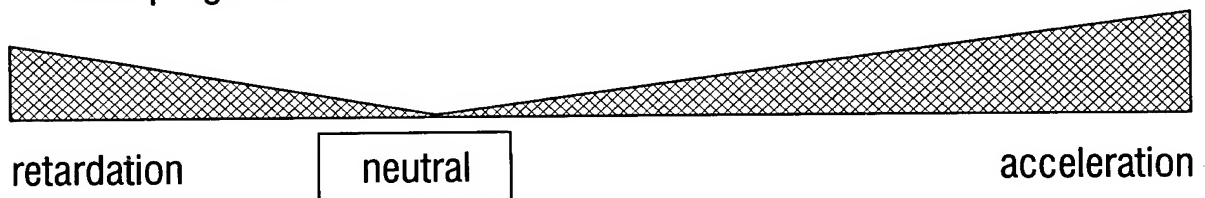


FIG. 4B